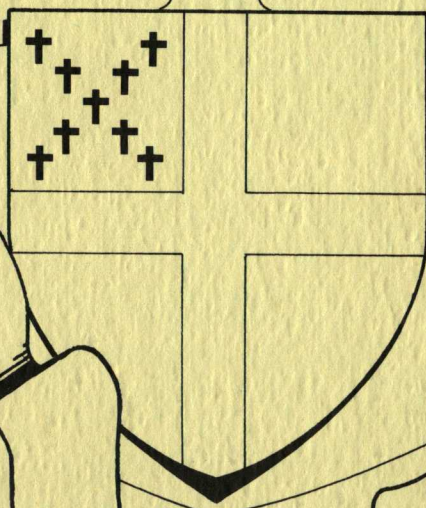


A GUIDE TO...

HISTORIC
EPISCOPAL
CHURCHES



of
SOUTHERN MARYLAND

1634 1984

ST. MARY'S, Ridge

Sketch by: Nancy Beard



ST. PETER'S, Leonardtown

Sketch by: Nancy Beard



ST. MARY'S, Aquasco

Sketch by: Elmer Witmer

The committee extends its thanks to Jim Weible for the cover design, to Mary Roland for much typing, to Dale T. Cropper, Jr. for our map and sketch of St. George's Church, and to George Klear and his staff for their fine ideas and cooperation in printing.

To commemorate the 350th anniversary of the settlement of Maryland, it is fitting to highlight the history of some of the Episcopal churches of southern Maryland. We lovingly dedicate this booklet to our Christian ancestors who strove to build our State.

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A Colony and Her Mother Country



Maryland celebrates its 350th anniversary in 1984, for in March 1634, the *Ark* and *Dove* landed Governor Leonard Calvert and his 220 or so settlers at St. Clements Island and at St. Mary's City.

If today we can see farther than our ancestors could, it is because we stand on the shoulders of giants. George and Cecilius Calvert were giants. They were the first and second lords Baltimore, proprietors of Maryland. George was of such caliber that he retained a seat on the Privy Council even after his conversion from Canterbury to Rome. Cecilius was of such caliber that he sternly ordered his brother Leonard, first governor of Maryland, to practice the toleration in which he himself passionately believed.

In a seventeenth century world filled with religious intolerance and persecution, an extraordinary event occurred on June 23, 1632, when the Protestant King, Charles I, granted a Charter to Cecilius Calvert, second lord Baltimore, a Roman Catholic. The Charter governing colonization of Maryland contained a stipulation that all churches and chapels "be dedicated and consecrated according to the ecclesiastical laws of our kingdom of England."

The leaders of the 1634 venture were Roman Catholic, but a majority of the voyagers aboard the *Ark* and *Dove* were Protestants who were without the guidance of their own clergy for 16 years after the landing. Laymen probably conducted services at the first chapel on Trinity (now Smith) Creek. Later, this was moved to St. Mary's City and was the predecessor to Trinity Church.

As settlement spread westward in St. Mary's County, a new political subdivision, St. George's Hundred, was established in 1638. It was termed a "protestant hundred" and a place of Anglican worship was built there between 1638 and 1642. On the same site, locally known as "Poplar Hill," stands St. George's Church. In 1650, the Reverend William Wilkinson arrived to serve St. George's Church, the chapel at St. Mary's City, and perhaps other locations, until his death in 1663.

Sometime between 1639 and 1641, Thomas Gerard, lord of St. Clement's Manor, built a chapel for his Anglican wife and her friends and servants. He was tried and punished in March 1641 for "taking away the key . . . and books . . . of the chappell." This chapel was the predecessor of Christ Church, Chaptico, and All Saints, Oakley.

In 1649, the Act of Toleration was passed by the Assembly. In a fiercely

intolerant world, it was a milestone, even though it provided only for believers in Jesus Christ.

During the period 1642 to 1660, political and religious turmoil in England was reflected in Maryland in spite of the best efforts of the Calverts. The Puritan Parliament and Oliver Cromwell beheaded Charles I in 1649 and established the Commonwealth and Protectorate. In Maryland, Claiborne and Ingle seized St. Mary's City briefly in 1645.

In 1649, Governor Stone invited Puritans from Virginia to settle in Maryland. Five years later, they seized control and parliamentary commissioners briefly governed Maryland. Upon the restoration in 1660 of Charles II, Maryland was returned to the Calverts.

The Anglican church in Maryland enjoyed little growth, and in 1676, the Reverend John Yeo's letter to Archbishop Sheldon of Canterbury states there were only three clergy in the colony and describes a deplorable state of moral affairs.

As settlement moved up the Potomac and Patuxent rivers, pockets of Anglicans built their little log places of worship — All Faith perhaps as early as 1655; St. Paul's, Baden 1670's; St. John's, Broad Creek, 1660's; Christ Church, Port Tobacco, 1683; Christ Church, Wayside, prior to 1691; and Durham, 1692, with a congregation going back to perhaps 1685.

Confusion continued in 1685 with the coronation of James II. It appeared evident that he wished to restore Roman Catholicism as England's state religion. In Maryland, the Protestant majority feared restoration and had become discontent with the Roman Catholic proprietor. In 1689 a revolution was perpetrated by the Convention of Protestant Association. That same year, the English demanded that King James II abdicate and Parliament invited William and Mary to serve as joint rulers. A speedy message bearing this news would have prevented the revolution, but Charles Calvert's messenger had died enroute. With the accession of William and Mary, the Protestant cause in England was finally won, 158 years after Henry Tudor's break with Rome.

The new rulers proclaimed Maryland a Royal Colony and, in 1692, Sir Lionel Copley arrived to become the first Royal Governor. On May 10, 1692, the Assembly passed "An Act for the Service of Almighty God and the Establishment of the Protestant Religion . . ." Among other provisions finally approved were the following:

1. Principal freeholders were to divide their counties into parishes.
2. Freeholders (landowners) of each parish were to select a vestry of six able men, who were to build one church or chapel.
3. The Sheriff was to collect forty pounds of tobacco per taxable person for the vestry, to be used for the benefit of the rector and for church construction.
4. The Book of Common Prayer was to be used in churches whose ministers were supported by taxation.

Numerous lovely brick churches were built under the Establishment, many of which still stand. Thirty parishes were organized in 1692 throughout the province.

As objectionable as non-Anglicans found these rules, the Act had been passed by a majority of the freeholders. Technically, the Establishment of 1692 did not set up a state church, as no church official had any part in the governing of the province; but the colony struggled under the provisions of this ill-conceived law until 1776. One difficulty lay in the fact that the proprietor and governor appointed the clergy, the people having no say. There was no provision for removing an incompetent. He was there for life, with no bishop to direct him. The situation was particularly bad between 1750 and 1770, when Frederick Calvert, the last of the proprietors, rewarded his unqualified friends with sinecures.

The Revolutionary War created a problem for Maryland's 54 Anglican clergymen. The difficulty was that, at the time of their ordination in England, they had taken an oath of allegiance to the King, which conflicted with the new Oath of Fidelity required by the Maryland Assembly. By 1779 only fifteen remained to reorganize the church.

In 1776, the Revolutionary government of Maryland preserved to the churches all their property. From 1780 to 1784, Episcopal clergy and laymen held several conventions at Washington College in Chestertown and at Annapolis under the leadership of the Reverend Dr. William Smith. Changes in the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland were effected to provide for the liturgy, for the continuation of the ministry, and for three orders of ministers.

Governor Paca and the Assembly affirmed the belief in the spiritual independence of the different denominations and stated that all persons professing the Christian religion were equally entitled to protection in their religious beliefs.

At the convention of 1783, Dr. Smith was elected bishop of Maryland and a request was sent to the Bishop of London for consecration. Difficulties arose and no consecration was performed.

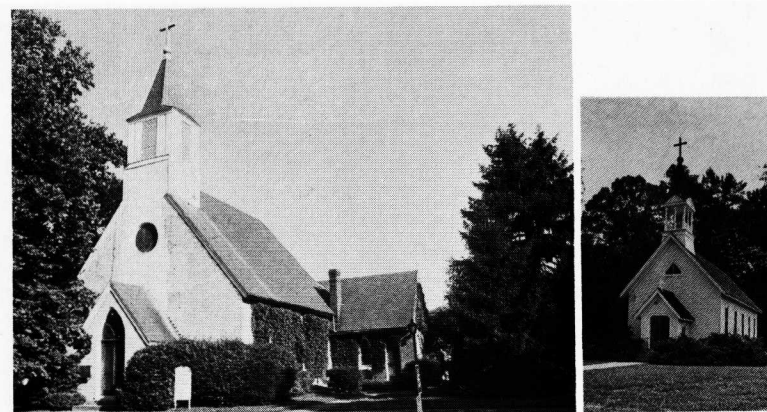
When the United States Constitutional Convention met in Philadelphia in 1787, the Maryland delegates were Daniel Carroll, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, and James McHenry. These men worked for the inclusion of a guarantee of religious freedom in the Bill of Rights.

Two superintending committees were in control of the Episcopal Church of Maryland until 1792, when Dr. Thomas John Claggett was elected bishop. He was born in Prince George's County and had been ordained priest by the Bishop of London in Fulham Palace. He was consecrated bishop at the General Convention in New York City on September 17 in Trinity Church. The four bishops in the United States — Dr. Samuel Seabury of Connecticut, Dr. Samuel Provoost of New York, William White of Pennsylvania, and James Madison of Virginia — all participated in the consecration.

After his consecration, Bishop Claggett performed additional duties as rector of St. Paul's Parish, Baden, and St. Thomas, Croom. Under his quiet, but dogged, leadership as bishop, the church began to revive. In his first year he visited nearly every church in the state and confirmed more than 2,000 persons — the first confirmations in the Episcopal Church in Maryland in 158 years.

Trinity Church and St. Mary's Chapel

ST. MARY'S CITY, ST. MARY'S COUNTY



The first Trinity Church, erected circa 1638, was located on Trinity Creek, a few miles south of St. Mary's City. Governor Leonard Calvert referred to this church in a Proclamation of August 28, 1642. Shortly thereafter, the church was taken down and moved within the boundaries of St. Mary's City. The exact position of Trinity Church of 1642 has not yet been archaeologically determined.

The founding city of Maryland was abandoned as a seat of colonial government in 1694 in favor of Providence (Annapolis). In 1695, the General Assembly ordered that the State House of 1676 be used jointly as a seat of county government and place of worship. With the founding of Seymour Town (later Leonardtown) in 1708, the county seat was removed from St. Mary's City, and from this time the building was used exclusively as a church. Over a century later, the State House chapel was still thriving. The Reverend Mr. Joseph Jackson, writing to Thomas Claggett, first Episcopal Bishop of Maryland, has preserved a fascinating picture of the early church: "*Glebe of St. Mary's, St. M's; Oct. 23, 1812 . . . Never did I see a finer day. Service was at the Ancient City of St. Mary's, in the house where the provincial assembly of this State used to meet — which is now an Episcopal Church. The congregation was large as they attended from both sides of the River. When church was dismissed, it would have delighted you to behold the number of little vessels — batteaux, canoes &c which were starting off in every direction. The place is naturally beautiful & the occasion was in itself exhilarating . . .*"

In 1829, the State House Chapel had stood for 153 years, but had deteriorated beyond repair. The congregation dismantled the venerable building erected by their ancestors. It had served the Province only 18 years and had been an Episcopal Church for 134 years. Our "new church," begun in 1829, using bricks salvaged from the original State House, went through extensive rebuilding in 1889 and 1937. In Ridge is St. Mary's Chapel, established in 1884, where worship is held at 8:30 a.m. *Sunday services 11:00 a.m. Open for visiting daily. Church dinners, second Saturdays in June and November from 1 - 7 p.m.* Martin Townsend, Rector (862-4597) or Mrs. Mildred Fletcher (994-0951). *Directions* from D.C.: Beltway, south on Rt. 5 to St. Mary's City.

St. George's Episcopal ("Poplar Hill") Church

VALLEY LEE, ST. MARY'S COUNTY



Soon after the settlement at St. Mary's in 1634, population west of St. Mary's River was sufficient to establish a new political subdivision, St. George's Hundred, in 1638. To serve these settlers, the first wooden church was built at "Poplar Hill" between 1638 and 1642. Laymen conducted services until Rev. William Wilkinson arrived in 1650. He served both St. George's and St. Mary's churches until 1663. In 1676 Robert Cager deeded 344-acre "Itchcombe Freehold" to St. George's Church as a Glebe.

In 1692 a second church was constructed at "Poplar Hill." That same year, the Act of Establishment created William and Mary Parish as one of the thirty original parishes in Maryland.

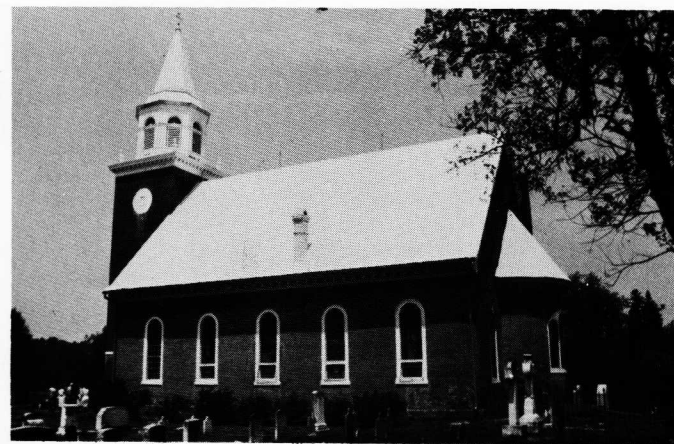
Between 1750-60 a third church was constructed of brick on this same site. Fire damaged this building in 1798 and it was rebuilt using the same foundation and walls in 1799. At that time, the church had a gallery, north and south side entrances with a cross aisle, and clear glass windows. Extensive alterations were performed under Rev. Maurice Vaughan in 1884 which made the building approximately as it is today. In the 1958 renovation, the sacristy and a brick floor were added. The four ancient gravestones in the floor are in memory of Rev. Francis Sourton, our second rector who died in 1679, Samuel Holt 1701, Rev. Leigh Massey 1732 / 33 and Rev. Charles Smoot 1807. More than fifty rectors have served through the 345-year history of this beautiful old church. National Register of Historic Places.

Sunday Services 8 - 10 a.m., Sunday School 9 a.m. *Open* for visiting Sunday 8 a.m. - 6 p.m. or upon request. Dale T. Cropper, Jr., Rector (301) 994-0585 or Fred Bishopp 994-2948. *Church dinner* last Saturday in May, 2 - 7 p.m.

Directions: from D.C. Beltway, south on Route 5. At Waldorf, leave 301 and turn left on Route 5. Bear right on 5 at "Halfway House." Pass through Leonardtown, nine miles, then right on Rt. 249. At Valley Lee, right on 244, ½ mile to church.

Christ Church, Chaptico

CHAPTICO, ST. MARY'S COUNTY



King and Queen Parish was established September 5, 1692. The Church of the Parish as it is today was built in 1736 and was known as Chaptico Church. In 1840, the Church was consecrated as Christ Church of King and Queen Parish and is known by that name to the present.

It is believed the famous architect, Sir Christopher Wren, designed the Church which is built of red brick with Flemish bond and glazed headers. The Bell Tower was built in 1913 and matches the older part of the building. The interior has some unique features, including a semi-circular chancel, arched ceiling, crowned columns and boxed pews.

The Church has survived many years and has witnessed a great deal of history. The infamous John Coode, whose actions are directly related to the end of freedom of religion in Maryland until the Revolutionary War, was an early vestryman of the Church. Several early Marylanders are buried in the graveyard, including members of the Key family, relatives of Francis Scott Key.

During the War of 1812, the British wrecked havoc in the Church and surrounding town of Chaptico. The reports given by the newspapers about the attack told of British soldiers damaging the organ and disturbing the graves in the cemetery. They are said to have opened up vaults and broken open coffins in search of treasures.

In spite of its many troubles and storms, the Church is in excellent condition today. It is the nucleus of the old historic village of Chaptico, a picturesque little group of old homes and stores which still hold their 18th century charm. It is a Church to visit for those who are interested in the landmarks of old St. Mary's County, the original Land of Pleasant Living. (Taken from "The Story of an Old Church," by Robert E. T. Pogue.)

Sunday Services 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. *Open* for visiting 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Michael C. Cole, Rector, (884-3451 and 884-3749). Church dinner, first Saturday in October, 1 - 6 p.m.

Directions from D.C. Beltway, south on Route 5 to Helen; right on Route 238 to Chaptico.

All Faith Episcopal Church

CHARLOTTE HALL, ST. MARY'S COUNTY



When the Parish of All Faith was created in 1692, the Parish Church at Huntersville was already built and named "All Faith." According to competent authority, the name "All Faith" was originally "Old Faith."

Like many of the old churches, the original structure was built of logs. It was located on the site of the present building and was erected prior to 1675. This building was rebuilt in 1693 and finally replaced by the present colonial (Flemish bond) brick structure in 1767.

The present All Faith Church was renovated in the 1800's, at which time stained glass windows, pews, and chancel furniture were gradually added. Following Hurricane Hazel in 1954 came another renovation, namely the present Rose window above the altar, the chancel and heating plant. Georgian architecture did not employ stained glass, yet a window capable of filtering the bright morning sun was necessary to replace the Victorian window over the altar. The window was therefore designed to recall Georgian decoration rather than Victorian or modern. The window symbolizes the gifts of God and his bountiful creation. In the center is the dove of the Holy Spirit; in the petals of the rose the twelve crops which sustain farming and human life in the community. Leaves of each plant are shown together with its flower and fruit, all enclosed by a large star, suggesting the immensity of God's universe.

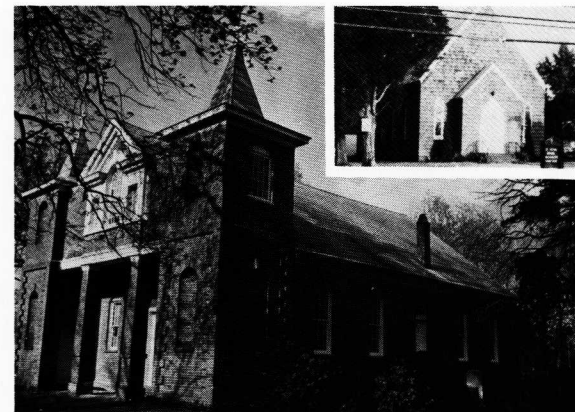
The barrel-shaped ceiling, slave gallery, and old hand-wrought hardware give evidence of the age of All Faith Church and, in the well-kept graveyard which surrounds the Church, generations of parishioners lie buried. All Faith Parish, through more than two and three-quarter centuries in the "Service of Almighty God," witnesses to the debt of the Church to the wisdom and fidelity of the men whose work, done so long ago, lives today.

Sunday Services 8 and 10:30 a.m. *Open* upon request. John D. Wing, Rector, (884-3773). Church dinner second Saturday in November.

Directions from D.C. Beltway, south on Route 5 to New Market. Left on MD 6, 3 miles.

St. Andrew's and St. Peter's

LEONARDTOWN, ST. MARY'S COUNTY



St. Andrew's Parish was erected from parts of the neighboring parishes by act of the Maryland Provincial Assembly in 1744. The parish church, Old St. Andrew's, was completed in 1767 and is an outstanding example of colonial architecture. The church was designed by Richard Boulton, an indentured servant to Col. George Plater, later governor of Maryland, who owned nearby Sotterley Mansion and was one of the principal founding members of the parish.

The brick exterior of the church has an unusual inset portico similar to that in Tudor Hall in nearby Leonardtown and a large palladian window which surmounts the portico. On either side of the portico is a massive brick tower, each incorporating two large niches intended to hold coats of arms.

The inside of the church is a beautiful combination of simplicity and finely executed carving. There are two balconies, one above the other. The upper balcony is served by an exterior door and stairway in the north tower, while the lower balcony is reached by a staircase in the south tower. The arched or barrel ceiling reaches some 26 feet from the floor of the nave, which measures 40 x 55 feet and still contains the original box pews. The east wall of the chancel is nearly filled with an exquisite altar piece or reredos. This original work was painted by John Frieck, a "limner," in 1771. It displays the Lord's Prayer, Ten Commandments and Creed and is surrounded by fine carving specified in the original contract to be "of the Ionic order." The church is on the National Register of Historic Places.

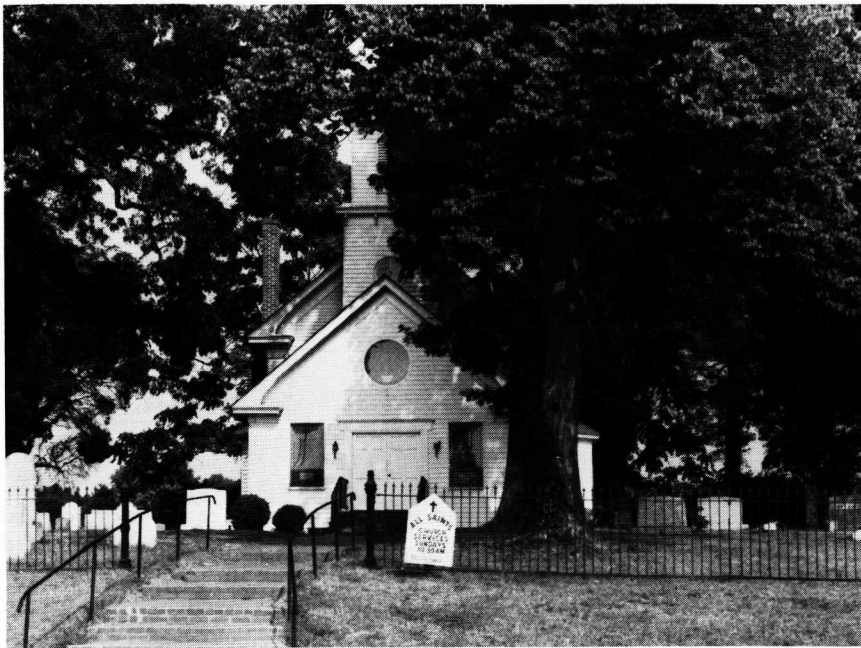
St. Peter's Chapel (see inset photo) was constructed in Leonardtown in 1870 to provide an Episcopal church in the county seat. This attractive frame chapel is Victorian in style and is now the worship center of the parish.

Sunday Services: St. Andrew's Church during July and August. *Open* for visiting on request: call H. Dodson (373-2567) or rectory (475-8040). St. Peter's Chapel, 8:30 and 10:30 a.m. Adult Bible study and Children's Sunday School, 9:15 a.m.

Directions: Old St. Andrew's Church, south on Rt. 5 through Leonardtown 1 mile, left on St. Andrew's Church Rd. (Rt. 4) 4 miles; or south on Rt. 235, right on St. Andrew's Church Rd. (Rt. 4) 2 miles. St. Peter's Chapel, in Leonardtown on Rt. 5.

All Saints Episcopal Church

AVENUE, ST. MARY'S COUNTY



All Saints Episcopal Church, located near Avenue, St. Mary's County, is a rural church with many years of history and tradition.

The church actually began in 1642 when Dr. Thomas Gerard, a Catholic, built a "Chapel of Ease" on his several thousand acre land grant, St. Clements Manor, where his Anglican wife, Susanna Snow Gerard, her friends, and her servants could worship.

The existence of this and subsequent chapels, sometimes called St. Clements Chapel and, later, Tomakoken Chapel, have been documented, but the actual sites have not been located to date except for the last one on Tomakoken Creek.

The Anglican Church, at that time, was the official church of the Colony. Under an act of the Royal Crown in 1692, St. Mary's County was divided into two parishes. The northern half became King and Queen Parish, and the southern half William and Mary Parish. St. Clements Chapel was in the area of the former.

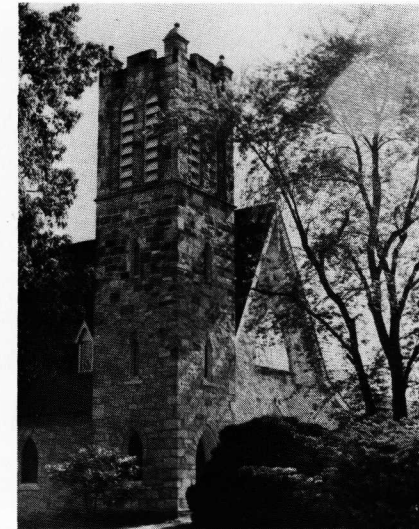
History records the existence of at least two church buildings on the Tomakoken Creek site prior to the erection of the present church in 1846. Archives also show the changing of the name from Tomakoken to All Saints Chapel in 1824. In 1893, the Parish separated from King and Queen and became All Saints.

Sunday Services 8 and 11 a.m. (June - August 8 and 10 a.m.) *Open* for visiting daily 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. E. Jesse Gaither, Jr., Rector (769-2258) or Mrs. Edith Rogers (769-2341). Church dinner first Saturday in November.

Directions from D.C. Beltway south on Route 5 to Morganza; right on 242; left on 470. 2 miles to Church.

Christ Church, Port Tobacco Parish

LA PLATA, CHARLES COUNTY



Indians called the place Portobacco. English colonists named it Port Tobacco and gathered Christ Church circa 1683. Christ Church is the oldest church of Anglican faith in Charles County.

Port Tobacco Parish was one of the original thirty Church of England parishes established by the Province of Maryland in 1692, during the reign of William and Mary. Christ Church was the parish church. There was a succession of buildings during the period when Port Tobacco was a colonial seaport and county seat.

Revolutionary patriots associated with the parish include Thomas Stone, signer of the Declaration of Independence; John Hanson, president under the Articles of Confederation; Daniel of Saint Thomas Jenifer, signer of the Constitution.

After the Civil War, the church was rebuilt in Gothic style. When the court was removed from Port Tobacco to La Plata, the church was removed also. In 1904, the stones were carried by oxcart and reconstructed next to the new courthouse.

The marble altar commemorates Lemuel Wilmer, rector from 1822 to 1869, an ardent Unionist in a parish thriving on slavery. He continued to pray for President Lincoln even though worshippers rose from their prayers in protest. The Bishop's Chair is left on the altar. The altar window portrays the Ascension. The rose window tells the parable of the Last Judgment (Matthew 25). Carpenter Gothic (upper) windows depict flowers of the Bible. Narthex windows celebrate Maryland and the Church. The former site of Christ Church is lined out in Port Tobacco. The parish cemetery is a mile east of the church.

Sunday Services 8 and 11 a.m. Holy days announced. *Open* for visiting 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Albert C. Pittman, D.D., Rector (932-1051 and 934-2813).

Directions from D.C. Beltway south on Route 5 to Route 301 to La Plata. Left on Route 6.

Christ Church, Durham Parish

IRONSIDES, CHARLES COUNTY



Durham Parish, originally called Nanjemoy Parish, was established in 1692 by the Province of Maryland, as one of the original thirty parishes of the Church of England.

Durham's history begins with a log church on the present site, circa 1692, which was replaced by a one-story brick building in 1734. Complete restoration was necessary in 1792, due to its deplorable condition following the Revolutionary War. Existing walls were raised to the present height as a part of the restoration which included a Vestry Building, no longer in existence. Galleries were built on three sides of the church, and inside and outside stairways were added to reach them.

Fifty years later, 1843, restoration was again necessary, at which time the galleries were removed from the east and south sides, outside stairways were removed, the interior was changed to the present arrangement, and the vestry room was added. The church has remained the same, with the addition of a bell tower in 1942 in commemoration of the 250th anniversary of Durham Parish and in memory of General William Smallwood. A beautiful brick wall in front of the church was erected in honor of George Washington, 1732 - 1932, by the Maryland Society of the Colonial Dames of America.

Thirty-eight pastors have served historic Durham Church. Of these, four rectors stand out as having given pre-eminent service to the parish. They are the Rev. William McConchie, 1711 - 1742, the Rev. Walter H. Harrison, 1779 - 1797, the Rev. Robert Prout, 1824 - 1880, and the Rev. Reginald B. Stevenson, 1925 - 1952. Revolutionary patriots associated with the church include George Mason, General William Smallwood, Robert Hanson Harrison and General Mitchell.

Sunday Services: 11:00 a.m., Sunday School 9:30. *Open* for visiting Sunday 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. or upon request. Arnold G. Taylor, Rector (301) 743-7468 or George Dyson 743-7558. *Annual Durham Festival and Dinner*, second Saturday in August, 1 to 6 p.m.

Directions: From Beltway 495, south on Rt. 210, left on Rt. 225 at Pottomac Heights, right on 224 at Mason Springs, left on Rt. 425 at Mason Springs, about 10 miles on Rt. 425, church on left side of Rt. 425 at Ironsides, Maryland.

Christ Church, Wayside

NEWBURG, CHARLES COUNTY



Along with 29 other parishes, William and Mary, Charles County, came into being as the result of the Maryland Assembly's Establishment Act of 1692. This, however, was not the beginning for Christ Church. It was well established prior to this date as Piccowaxen Parish with the Rev. Mr. Moore as rector, and its boundaries given in the ancient land records of Charles County. By 1696, William and Mary and Port Tobacco parishes combined, with Mr. George Tubman as rector, and had a total of 250 "tithables" and an income of 10,320 pounds of tobacco.

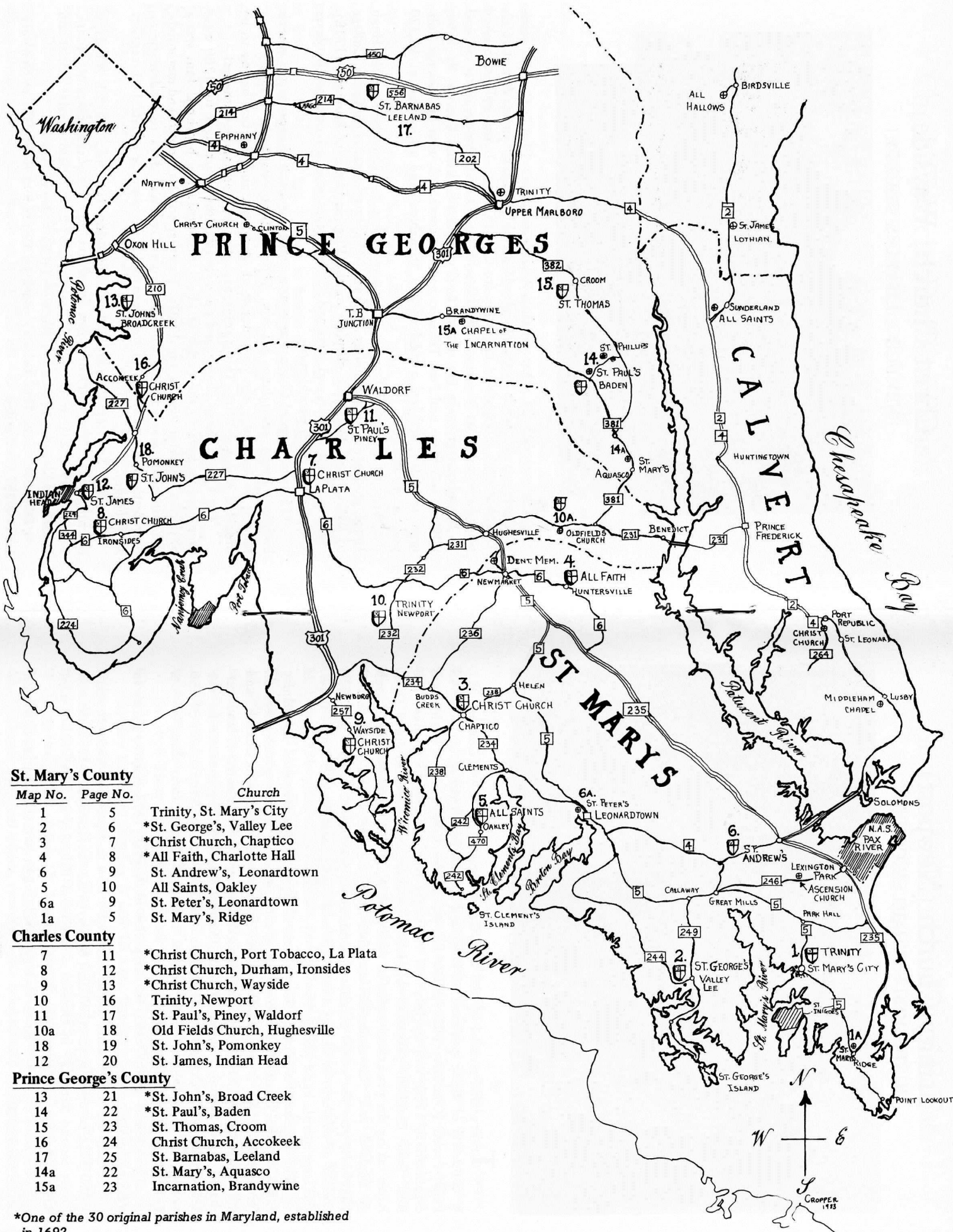
Records are scarce for this early period, but in 1726, the Rev. Mr. Hugh Jones, graduate of Jesus College, Oxford (1712), mathematics professor, College of William and Mary and chaplain of the Virginia House of Burgesses (1718), came to Christ Church and remained for five years, working amongst the slaves as well as his other parishioners.

1750 saw Samuel Claggett as rector, and some small changes in the church building. Forty years later, his son, Thomas John, made the Claggett name famous by becoming the first bishop of Maryland, and the first bishop to be ordained in this country. This is commemorated in the Washington Cathedral.

The Queen Anne chalice and paten bearing the court mark for 1700 were presented as gifts to the parish at about this time. The baptismal font was a physician's mortar used in the 1700's. Together with other gifts and memorials, the handsome stained glass windows from Civil War days to modern times, bear testimony to the life of this beautiful little example of late 17th century architecture.

Sunday Services 11 a.m. Holy Communion 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sundays. Morning Prayer 2nd and 4th. *Open* for visiting upon request. James M. Moore, Rector (259-4327), or Thomas T. Barbour (259-2346). Ham - oyster dinner and bazaar 3rd Saturday in October. Auction 1st Saturday in June.

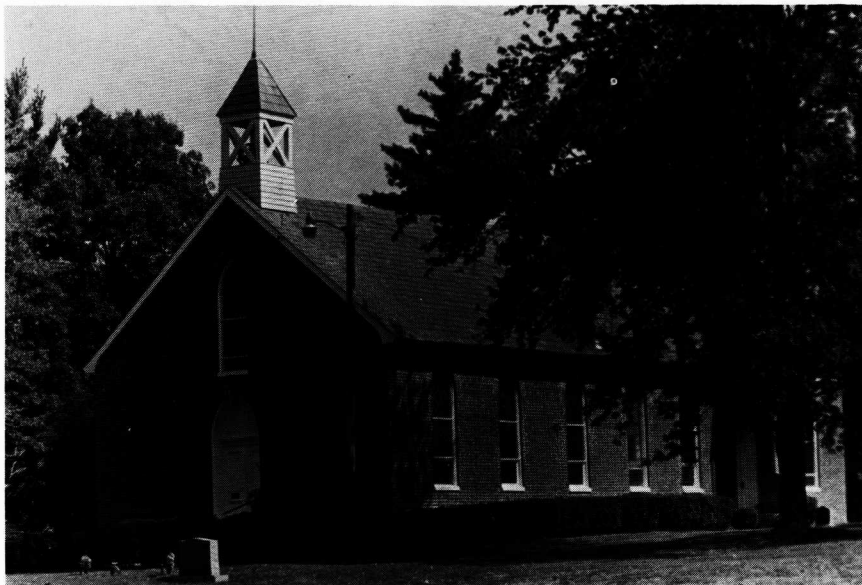
Directions from D.C. Beltway south on Route 5 to Route 301 to Newburg. Left on 257 for 2 miles.



*One of the 30 original parishes in Maryland, established in 1692.

Trinity Church (Newport)

HUGHESVILLE, CHARLES COUNTY



Trinity was created by the Maryland Assembly in 1744 (Chapter 24). It consisted of those portions of King and Queen Parish (Chaptico) and All Faith Parish (Charlotte Hall) which lay in Charles County. The Vestry was organized in 1750, and on July 16, 1751, the first full time clergyman, The Rev. Isaac Cambell, presented his letter of induction from Governor Ogle. After taking the prescribed oaths, he read publicly the 39 Articles of the Church of England and "thereunto declared his unfeigned assent and convictions." That same year the parish purchased communion plate and a surplice for 3600 pounds of tobacco, as well as a large gilt and Turkey leather folio Prayer Book, and large marble basin (font).

The original "Newport Church" on Gilbert Swamp was sold to Trinity Parish by the Chaptico Parish. At a general meeting of the parishioners on October 14, 1751, it was decided to tear down the old "Newport Church" and sell the bricks so that a new church could be built on two acres of land purchased from Justinian Burch, Jr. On October 14, 1752 the contract for the new church was let to John Arias of Westmoreland County, Virginia, for 54,250 pounds of tobacco and \$200 Virginia currency. This church, along with a Vestry House, was completed in 1756.

The present rector came to the parish in August, 1974 from a parish in Washington, D.C.

Sunday Services 9 a.m., *Sunday School* 9:15 a.m. *Open* for visiting Sunday 9 - 10 a.m., or upon request. William M. Davis, Rector, (301) 274-3796. Church dinner second Saturday in October and second Saturday in May, 12 - 6 p.m. Bull roast at Serenity Farm, Benedict in June.

Directions south on Rt. 5 to Hughesville, right (west) on Rt. 231, left on Rt. 232 across Rt. 6.

St. Paul's Church, Piney Parish

WALDORF, CHARLES COUNTY



The birth of "Piney" began in 1754, when the Council and General Assembly of Maryland empowered the Vestry of Port Tobacco Parish to purchase at "Ivy Spring, on Dressing Branch, near the pines" land to build a Chapel of Ease. The Chapel was built of logs — both land and chapel being paid for by a tax of "a Quantity of Tobacco" on the taxable inhabitants of the parish. Word has it that this chapel burned in a forest fire.

In 1823 the current brick building was built at a cost of \$1,500.00. In 1828 the entrance was changed from west to east, the chancel was added (west), the vestibule was added (east), and the interior was finished. Bishop William M. Stone of Maryland consecrated St. Paul's Chapel in 1831.

In 1833 the Rev. Lemuel Wilmer gave land for the first free school in Charles County. That school deteriorated and was rebuilt in 1865, in the form of a little red school house. This building later burned and was replaced by the current sexton's cottage. A marble stone from the second school is now in the entrance wall of the Parish Hall.

In 1964 the two-story Parish Hall was built adjacent to the chapel, after the old wooden hall (located in Waldorf on old Route 301) had been sold.

In 1968 Piney Parish was formed from Port Tobacco Parish, St. Paul's Chapel became St. Paul's Church. Four rectors have served the new parish.

Sunday Services: Summer 8 and 10 a.m., School year 8 - 9:30 - 11 a.m. *Open* for visiting Sunday 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. Tuesday - Friday 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Annual Church Dinner, Labor Day, 12 to 6 p.m. Jacques Hadler, Rector, 645-5000 and 843-0095. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, 645-7675.

Directions: Md. Route 5 South, through Waldorf, turn right on Piney Church Road, ½ mile past the Rt. 382 light. Continue on Piney Church Road when it bears right and within two miles the brick church appears on the right.

Old Fields Church, Trinity Parish

HUGHESVILLE, CHARLES COUNTY



Trinity Parish was created by the Maryland Assembly in 1744. The Vestry was organized in 1750, and on July 16, 1751, the first full time clergyman, the Rev. Isaac Cambell, arrived.

On November 25, 1765, the Vestry petitioned the Maryland Assembly to levy 50,000 pounds of tobacco upon the taxable inhabitants of Trinity Parish for the purpose of building a Chapel of Ease in Benedict Hundred. This Chapel became known as "Old Fields" Church and was completed on May 6, 1769. It is still used today as the regular house of worship. The bricks used in the construction came from the ships from England as ballast. The ships came up the Patuxent River to the Port of Benedict to load tobacco for the English gentry. The land on which the Chapel stands was purchased from Zachariah Johnson for 45 shillings.

During the War of 1812, one of the largest enemy forces ever to attack our country came ashore at Benedict, Maryland. These British forces, which planned to march on Washington and burn the city, camped on the grounds of Old Fields Chapel. Two of the soldiers died and were buried in the cemetery which surrounds the Church. Many of the graves in the cemetery date to the 1700's.

During the 1800's the parish had substantial growth. During these years the interior arrangement of the church was changed from colonial to traditional Gothic. The stained glass windows were completed in the early 1960's under the Rectorship of Robert Lawthers. They were designed and installed by Irene and Rowan Le Compte. A new and modern rectory was completed in 1965 near the Chapel.

Sunday Services 11 a.m. *Open* for visiting upon request. William M. Davis, Rector, (301) 274-3796. Dinner, turkey and oyster, last Saturday in October. Bull roast and Serenity Farm tour in early June. Thrift shop at church hall Wednesday, Friday, Saturday each week, 10 - 2 p.m.

Directions: Rt. 5 to Hughesville, left (east) on 231 approximately 2 miles.

St. John's Chapel, St. John's Parish

POMONKEY, CHARLES COUNTY



St. John's Chapel of Pomonkey was established 11 November 1824. Services were held in at least three log structures which burned before they could be dedicated. On 21 July 1842 a frame building located on the old colonial Bumpy Oak Road was dedicated by Bishop Whittingham of Maryland.

Pomonkey was a busy trading center during the 1800's and the congregation flourished. However, with the advent of the Civil War, the church and its grounds were chosen by the Union Army as the first site in the occupation of Southern Maryland. Cavalry under Federal General Hooker's command stabled their horses in the Chapel off and on all during that period of history. The damage to the property and the emergence of Indian Head Naval Powder Factory as an important government installation, convinced the church's vestry to purchase land on Livingston Road, then the main road to Indian Head. The present church was constructed in 1901 on this site. The old building and some of its furnishings were moved to Indian Head for use of the St. James congregation.

The building has been maintained with care to preserve its turn of the century character. The fine light oak furnishings in the church, with the exception of the Bishop's chair, were handmade by the men of the congregation. A chancel table of the original church, the old civil war communion service, and some of the original altar hangings have been preserved. The bell, which still calls members to worship, was cast for them by a foundry in Philadelphia, PA.

The chapel is a mission of Christ's Church, St. John's Parish, Accokeek, MD. *Services:* June to September 10:45 a.m., September to June 11:15. Peter R. Powell, Jr., Rector. *Open* by appointment - call Mrs. W. E. Highby, (301) 375-8306.

Directions: From 495 Beltway, south on Route 210, left on Bryans Road 227, right on Livingstone Road, three miles to church on left side of road.

St. James Church

INDIAN HEAD, CHARLES COUNTY



The establishment of St. James Church, Indian Head, involved unique factors not usually present in the development of most churches. Indian Head was a Naval installation site, described by the first Commanding Officer as the most desolate spot on the lower Potomac. The first buildings used for Episcopal services were provided by the U.S. Navy. The first baptism performed occurred in 1915. A small primitive church was built about 1919. The Navy, once again, figured in our progress. A Naval Officer served simultaneously as Navy Chaplain and Rector of St. James Chapel. Even the outstandingly beautiful reredos, hand-carved, was brought to Indian Head on a Navy barge. Roads were "water" roads in those early days.

The present building was erected by Pierce and Carpenter, builders in 1924, opened for services Palm Sunday, 1924, and consecrated May 7, 1925.

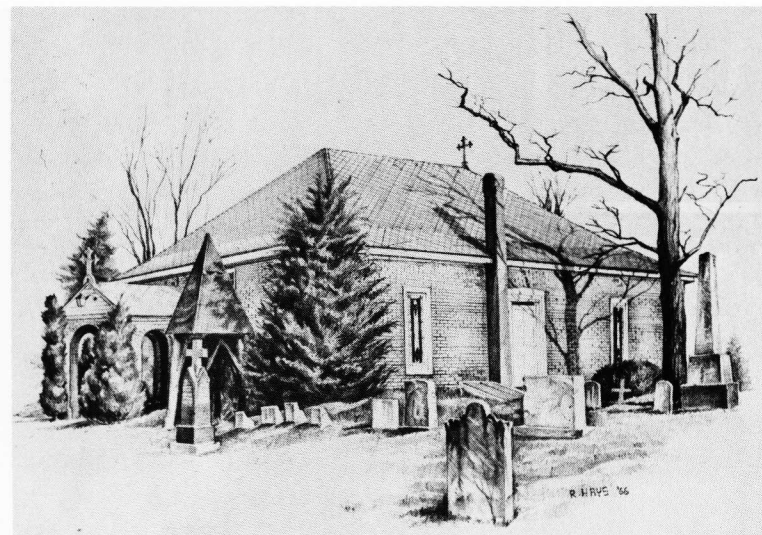
St. James is the first Maryland church supported by the Phillips Foundation. The vicarage was blessed November 22, 1932.

Our existence is not one of the longest on record, but we feel our history is rich with faith and effort, started in a "wilderness." It has grown into an active, busy, close-knit parish. *Sunday Services:* 8:00 and 11:00 a.m. (July and August, 8:00 and 10:00 a.m.) *Open* upon request. Robert R. Smith, Rector, (301) 743-3411. Annual Church Bazaar is held in November.

Directions: Beltway 495, South on Rt. 210, approximately 30 miles to Indian Head, church is on the left of Rt. 210 at Potomac Avenue.

St. John's, Broad Creek

FT. WASHINGTON, PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY



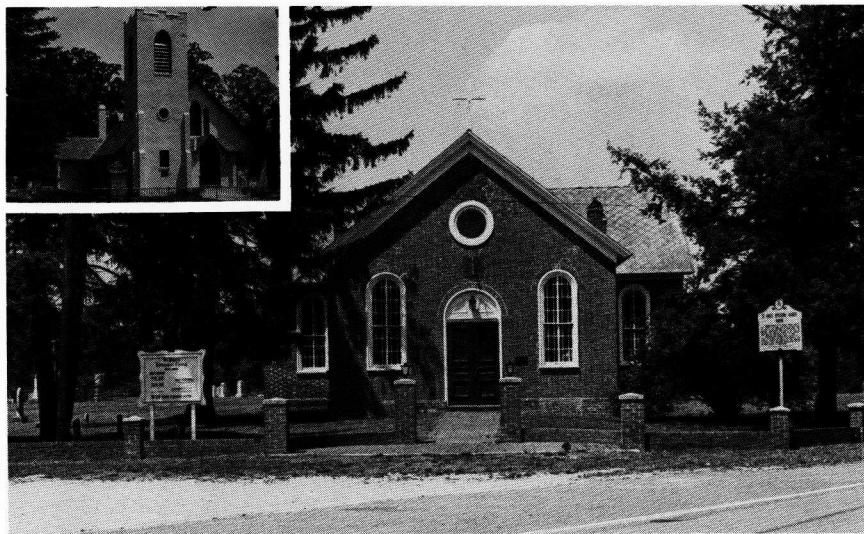
Although there was a congregation of Anglicans in the Broad Creek area beginning in the late 1660's, the official parish did not come into being until 1692 with the Act of Establishment. The original name for the parish was "Piscatawy" (for a local Indian tribe). The term "King George Parish" was used by the Rev. Henry Addison, second full-time rector at St. John's and would have referred to King George II. The original parish boundaries extended on the north to the Pennsylvania line. The Potomac River constituted the western boundary. From this large parish would come eight daughter parishes and numerous granddaughters. Reliable local folk lore has linked St. John's with George Washington. Positioned across the Potomac from Mount Vernon, St. John's was more accessible by boat than the churches in Virginia would have been by coach during inclement weather. Walter Delaney Addison, who was Rector at St. John's at the time of Washington's death, was one of the three clergymen present at the internment at Mount Vernon. The first vestry of St. John's purchased 78 acres of "Little Hall" for 1,800 pound of tobacco and constructed a frame church (1696) on the present site. A brick church was built in 1722 by John Lane for 16,000 pounds of tobacco. Nearby "Harmony Hall" was built at the same time by Lane. Some seventy years later, "Harmony Hall" was the rectory for St. John's. By 1763, St. John's was enlarged to its present dimensions at the cost of 56,000 pounds of tobacco. The building has undergone renovations in the 1840's, 1910 - 13, and the present preservation program started in 1968. The building is included in the National Register of Historic Places.

Sunday Services 8 and 10 a.m. *Open* for visiting 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. John Baldwin, Rector, (248-4349). Robert Winters (292-1782). Country fair 4th Saturday in September.

Directions South on Route 210, right (west) on Oxon Hill Road, left on Broad Creek Church Road.

St. Paul's, Baden and St. Mary's

BADEN AND AQUASCO, PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY



The first St. Paul's Chapel was built on Mt. Calvert Manor in the Croom area in 1682. St. Paul's has been responsible for the development of several churches such as, St. Barnabas, Leeland and St. Thomas, Croom. In 1692 the General Assembly of the colony made the Church of England the Established Church in Maryland and divided the colony into thirty parishes, of which St. Paul's Parish was one.

The present St. Paul's Church, Baden is of colonial design and of brick construction. The original part of the building was rectangular in shape, was finished in 1735, and is believed the oldest church building in Prince George's County. Additions were periodically made with the final addition in 1931. Over the south door is a sundial which served as the community's timepiece. A baptismal font, damaged during the housing of English troops in the War of 1812 and repaired in England; a Bible, dated 1739 and purchased in England; a sterling silver communion service dated 1699 are still used on occasions.

Of the many rectors of St. Paul's Parish who have made their mark in Maryland history, the most famous was Thomas John Claggett. He graduated from Princeton and received doctorates from Washington College and Princeton. In 1792 he became the first Episcopal Bishop of the State of Maryland. In 1800 Bishop Claggett served as Chaplain of the U.S. Senate. He served in St. Paul's Parish as Rector 1780 - 1781, 1783 - 1785, and 1792 - 1810. A memorial window to honor his ministry may be seen on the east end of the church.

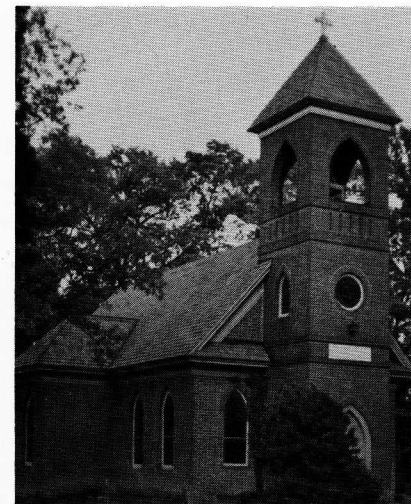
St. Mary's Chapel, Aquasco was organized as a parochial mission and erected in 1848. In 1876 St. Philip's Chapel, Aquasco was built as the first Episcopal Church for black communicants in rural Maryland. It was destroyed by fire, and moved to Baden in 1979.

Services 8 and 11 a.m., alternating between St. Paul's and St. Mary's.

Directions south on Route 5, left on Brandywine Road, proceed through Brandywine, south about five miles, first left beyond Baden Fire House.

St. Thomas' Parish Church

CROOM, PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY



The first church in the Croom area was organized in the 1670's as one of three missions served by one priest "in the ffreshes of Patuxent," including All Saints and All Faith. This one, under the patronage of St. Paul, was located at Mt. Calvert. It became the Church of St. Paul's Parish at the Establishment in 1692 and received its library from Thomas Bray in 1693. With the removal of the Prince George's County seat from Mt. Calvert (Charlestown) to Upper Marlboro in 1708, the old church at Mt. Calvert was demoted in status from Parish Church to Parish Chapel. By the first decade of the 18th century, the rectors owned property near Croom and under the leadership of Father John Eversfield (Rector 1728 - 1778), the 17th century church building was relocated and a new structure built in a style of considerable elegance. The replacement of the old chapel at Mt. Calvert was begun in 1732 at Croom and is the present St. Thomas' Parish Church. It was finished 13 years later and the first service in the completed church was a Eucharist on Christmas Day 1745.

Eversfield's nephew, Thomas John Claggett, owned a large plantation, called "Croom," ½ mile from the Church, and served for many years as priest at St. Thomas', continuing even while he was first Bishop of Maryland. He consecrated the church in 1793.

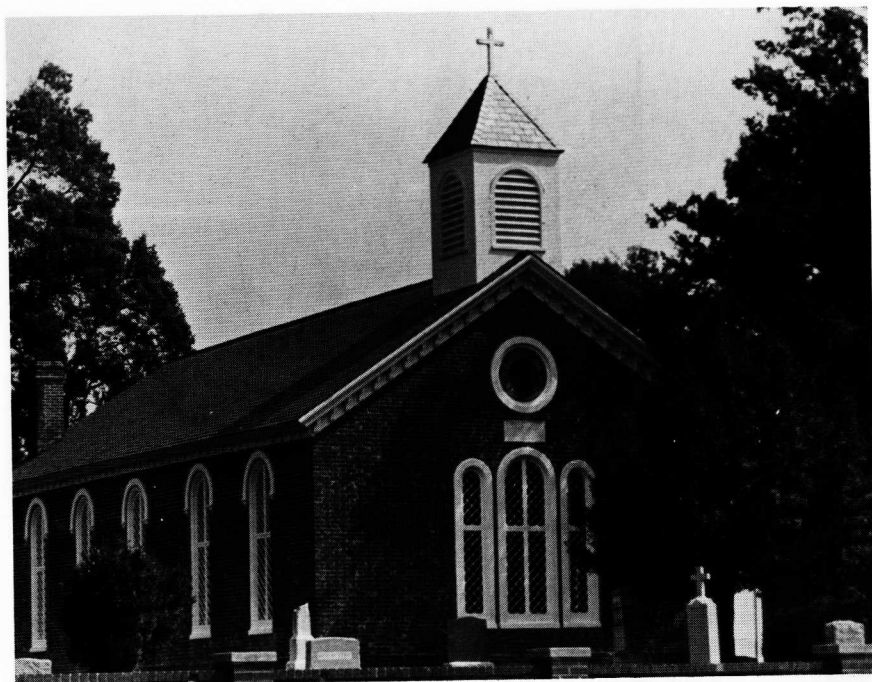
The church was Victorianized in the 1850's, with an outstanding Eucharistic window in the apse, which was added at that time. A tower honoring Bishop Claggett was added in 1888, and a monument to him with a brass haut relief by Felix de Weldon was placed in the church yard in 1980. The interior of the church was restored following the original contract in 1957. The Blessed Sacrament is perpetually reserved.

Sunday Services 8 and 11 a.m. *Open* for visiting always. Edward C. Raffetto, Rector, (627-8469 or 627-3877). Antiques show in September, the weekend after Labor Day.

Directions East on Route 4, south on 301, left on 382 Croom Road, 4 miles, then left on St. Thomas Church Road.

Christ Church, St. John's Parish

ACCOKEEK, PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY



Christ Church was established in 1698 as a Chapel of Ease of St. John's Broadcreek, King George Parish, one of the thirty original parishes in Maryland. A frame building was erected. In 1745, this was replaced with a brick structure, the walls of which remain in the present building. Christ Church became a Parish in its own right in 1823. The records prior to 1823 are incorporated with those of Broadcreek; all records thereafter until 1932 were destroyed in that year when the Rectory burned.

Once before Christ Church suffered loss by fire. In 1856, the interior of the church was burned. It was restored by adding a sanctuary to conform to the style of that period. In 1969, the church needed many things repaired, replaced, and modernized, and a thorough renovation was undertaken. The present church continues in the style of the 1857 restoration.

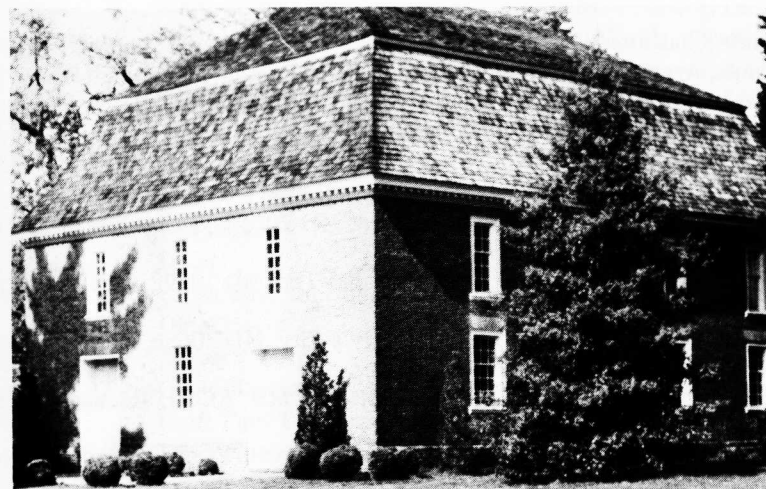
In 1961, the Parish undertook and accomplished the founding of the Canterbury School, which continues to prosper. Christ Church continues to minister to its community through participation in local and diocesan outreach programs. Members of the church founded the Meals-on-Wheels program in this area. Other members have been responsible for Accokeek's largest ecumenical youth group and for coordination of the Diocesan Junior High Conference.

Sunday Services 8 and 9 a.m. *Open* for visiting Monday - Friday 9:30 - 12:30. Peter R. Powell, Jr., Rector (292-5633). Mr. William Schulze (292-2014). *Dinner* Saturday before Thanksgiving.

Directions South on Route 210 to Accokeek. Hard right on Bryan Point Road; in one-half mile, right on Farmington Road.

St. Barnabas' Church

LEELAND, PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY



St. Barnabas' Church sits on land that has served as a place of worship since the 1690's, when a small frame building was erected on Oak Grove Road, a main colonial highway between Annapolis and Alexandria. Between 1705 and 1710, a brick church was built in a grove of oak trees near the site of the present church building.

St. Barnabas' early colonial heritage is remembered in its baptismal font, which has been in continuous use since 1719, and in five pieces of communion silver obtained from England, each piece of which is engraved "St. Barnabas Church in Merreland, 1718." Also, the painting of the Last Supper, done in 1721 by Gustavus Hesselius, hangs on the front of the balcony in the church.

The present brick building was begun in 1772. That same year saw the arrival of a new rector, Jonathon Boucher, who opened a school that included a stepson of George Washington as one of its pupils. The Washingtons visited St. Barnabas' and attended services here in October 1772.

Over the next two centuries the many alterations to St. Barnabas' erased much of the physical evidence of the 1774 church, but enough remained to permit its restoration to its colonial appearance. In the early 1970's, the congregation embarked upon such a program under the direction of M. Walter Macomber, the architect for the restoration of Mount Vernon and the Resident Architect for Colonial Williamsburg. The restored church was dedicated in October 1974.

Sunday Services 7:30, 9:00, and 11:00 a.m. At 10:00 a.m. young people attend Christian Education classes while adults meet for coffee and discussion. *Open* on request. Lawrence R. Harris, Jr., Rector (249-9671). Jack Busch (336-1768.) *Church Dinner* second Saturday in September and Saturday before Thanksgiving.

Directions from D.C. Beltway, exit 15A, east on Route 214, Central Avenue, about 5 miles, then right on Church Road S.

**EPISCOPAL CHURCHES OF THE
DIOCESE OF WASHINGTON – REGION 6**

ST. MARY'S COUNTY

All Faith, Charlotte Hall, MD 20622, John D. Wing, Rector – (301) 884-3773
 All Saints, Avenue, MD 20609, E. Jesse Gaither, Rector – (301) 769-9869
 Ascension, Great Mills Road and Essex Dr., Lexington Park, MD 20653, Charles C. Daugherty, Rector – (301) 863-8460
 Christ Church, Box 8, Chaptico, MD 20621, Michael Cole, Rector – (301) 884-3749
 St. Andrew's, P.O. Box 115, Leonardtown, MD 20650, George Weeks, Sr. Warden – (301) 475-8936
 St. George's (Poplar Hill), P.O. Box 30, Valley Lee, MD 20692, Dale T. Cropper, Jr., Rector – (301) 994-0585
 St. Mary's Chapel (Ridge), Box 3, St. Mary's City, MD 20686, Martin G. Townsend, Rector – (301) 994-0597
 St. Peter's Chapel, Box 115, Leonardtown, MD 20650, Rectory – (301) 475-8040
 Trinity, Box 3, St. Mary's City, MD 20686, Martin G. Townsend, Rector – (301) 994-0597

CHARLES COUNTY

Christ Church, (Durham) (Ironsides), Nanjemoy, MD 20662, Arnold G. Taylor, Rector – (301) 743-7468
 Christ Church (Port Tobacco), P.O. Box 760, La Plata, MD 20646, Albert C. Pittman, Rector – (301) 932-1051
 Christ Church (Wayside), Box 177, Newburg, MD 20664, James M. Moore, Rector – (301) 259-4327
 Old Fields Church, Rt. 1, Box 253-A, Hughesville, MD 20637, William M. Davis, Rector – (301) 274-3796
 St. James, 7 Potomac Ave., Indian Head, MD 20640, Robert B. Smith, Rector (301) 743-3411
 St. Paul's (Piney), P.O. Box 272, Waldorf, MD 20601, Jacques B. Hadler, Rector – (301) 645-5000
 Trinity (Newport), Rt. 1, Box 253-A, Hughesville, MD 20637, William M. Davis, Rector – (301) 274-3796

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

Christ Church, 600 Farmington Rd. W., Accokeek, MD 20607, Peter R. Powell, Jr., Rector – (301) 292-5633
 Christ Church, 8710 Old Branch Ave., Clinton, MD 20735, David M. Hall, Rector – (301) 868-1330
 Epiphany, 3111 Ritchie Rd., Forestville, MD 20747, John F. Crist, Rector – (301) 735-7717
 Incarnation, Brandywine, MD 20613, Edward C. Raffetto, Jr., Rector – (301) 627-8469
 Nativity, 5203 Manchester Dr., Camp Springs, MD 20748, Bruce A. Eberhardt, Rector – (301) 423-6366

(Continued on Inside Back Cover)

**CALENDAR OF DINNERS AND OTHER EVENTS
(After 1984, phone church for exact date)**

<u>Schedule Date</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Host</u>
10-14-83	300th Anniversary Dinner	Christ Church, La Plata
10-15-83	Oyster and Ham Dinner	St. Mary's, Aquasco
10-15-83	Dinner	Christ Church, Wayside
10-16-83	Colonial Service	Christ Church, La Plata
10-22-83	Turkey Dinner	Christ Church, Clinton
10-28-83	Halloween Social	St. Philips, Baden
10-29-83	Turkey, Oyster Dinner	Old Fields, Hughesville
11- -83	Fall Bazaar	St. James, Indian Head
11-05-83	Dinner	All Saints, Oakley
11-05-83	Parish Fair and Dinner	Epiphany, Forestville
11-12-83	Dinner	All Faith, Charlotte Hall
11-12-83	Bazaar	St. Philips, Baden
11-19-83	Oyster Dinner	Christ Church, Accokeek
11-19-83	Craft Fair/ Luncheon	Christ Church, Clinton
11-19-83	Dinner/ Bazaar	St. Barnabas, Leeland
11-20-83	Dinner/ Bazaar	St. Paul's, Baden
12-04-83	Father and Son Banquet	St. Philips, Baden
03-06-84	Pancake Supper - Shrove Tues.	Christ Church, Accokeek
03-06-84	Pancake Supper - Shrove Tues.	Christ Church, Clinton
03-06-84	Pancake Supper - Shrove Tues.	St. Paul's, Baden
03-06-84	Pancake Supper - Shrove Tues.	St. Peter's, Leonardtown
04-22-84	Country Breakfast, Easter	St. John's, Broad Creek
05-06-84	Fried Chicken Dinner	St. Mary's, Aquasco
05-12-84	Dinner	Trinity, Hughesville
05-12-84	Wildlife Artists Show	St. Barnabas, Leeland
05-12-84	Arts/ Crafts Festival	St. Barnabas, Leeland
05-26-84	Memorial Day Luncheon	Epiphany, Forestville
05-26-84	Dinner	St. George's, Valley Lee
06- -84	Bull Roast, Serenity Farm	Trinity and Old Fields
06- -84	Old Port Tobacco Service	Christ Church, La Plata
06-02-84	Auction, Pancake Supper	Christ Church, Wayside
06-02-84	Auction/ Pancake Supper	Trinity, St. Mary's City
06-09-84	Annual Dinner (1 - 7 p.m.)	Trinity, St. Mary's City
06-15-84	Creation Around the Chesapeake	Trinity, St. Mary's City
07-21-84	Festival	St. John's, Pomonkey
08-04-84	Crab Feast	St. Mary's, Aquasco
08-11-84	Traditional Dinner/ Festival	Christ Church, Durham
09-03-84	Labor Day Dinner (12 - 6 p.m.)	St. Paul's, Piney
09-07-84	Tobacco Barn Antique Show	St. Thomas, Croom
09-08-84	Chicken Feast	St. Barnabas, Leeland
09-08-84	Parish Picnic	St. James, Indian Head
09-22-84	Country Fair	St. John's, Broad Creek

(Continued on Inside Back Cover)

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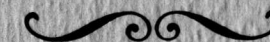
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 A Friend of St. Paul's, Piney
 Women of St. Paul's, Baden
 Vestry of St. Thomas Parish
 Friends of Trinity, Newport

The committee extends its sincere thanks to the above for their support. Some contributions were received after printing, for which we express our appreciation.

EPISCOPAL CHURCHES OF THE DIOCESE OF WASHINGTON — REGION 6

(Continued from Page 26)

St. Barnabas (Leeland), 14111 Oak Grove Rd., Upper Marlboro, MD 20772,
 Lawrence R. Harris, Jr., Rector — (301) 249-9671
St. John's (Broad Creek), 9801 Livingston Rd., Ft. Washington, MD 20744,
 John A. Baldwin, Rector — (301) 248-4290
St. John's Chapel (Pomonkey), 600 Farmington Rd., W., Accokeek, MD 20607,
 Peter R. Powell, Jr., Rector — (301) 292-5633
St. Mary's Chapel, Aquasco, MD 20608, Elmer H. Witmer, Rector — (301)
 888-1624
St. Paul's (Baden), 13301 Baden-Westwood Rd., Brandywine, MD 20613, Elmer
 H. Witmer, Rector — (301) 888-1624
St. Philip's Chapel (Baden), 13801 Baden-Westwood Rd., Brandywine, MD
 20613, Melvin E. Turner, Vicar — (301) 888-1536
St. Thomas (Croom), 10303 Croom Rd., Upper Marlboro, MD 20772, Edward
 C. Raffetto, Jr., Rector — (301) 627-8469
Trinity, 14515 Church St., Upper Marlboro, MD 20772, Halsey Stevens III,
 Rector — (301) 627-2636



CALENDAR OF DINNERS AND OTHER EVENTS

(Continued from Page 27)

09-28-84	Antique Show	Epiphany, Forestville
10-06-84	Dinner (1 - 6 p.m.)	Christ Church, Chaptico
10-06-84	Oyster and Ham Dinner	St. Mary's, Aquasco
10-13-84	Dinner (12 - 6 p.m.)	Trinity, Hughesville
10-20-84	Dinner	Christ Church, Wayside
10-28-84	Fall Supper	Trinity and Old Fields
11- -84	Fall Bazaar	St. James, Indian Head
11-03-84	Dinner	All Saints, Oakley
11-03-84	Parish Fair/ Dinner	Epiphany, Forestville
11-10-84	Dinner	All Faith, Charlotte Hall

THE SOURTON STONE, 1679

This is in the brick floor of St. George's and is the stone of the Reverend Francis Sourton, the second rector. This stone was discovered in 1886 at a depth of twenty inches below ground. One corner had been broken off. The Latin epitaph reads:

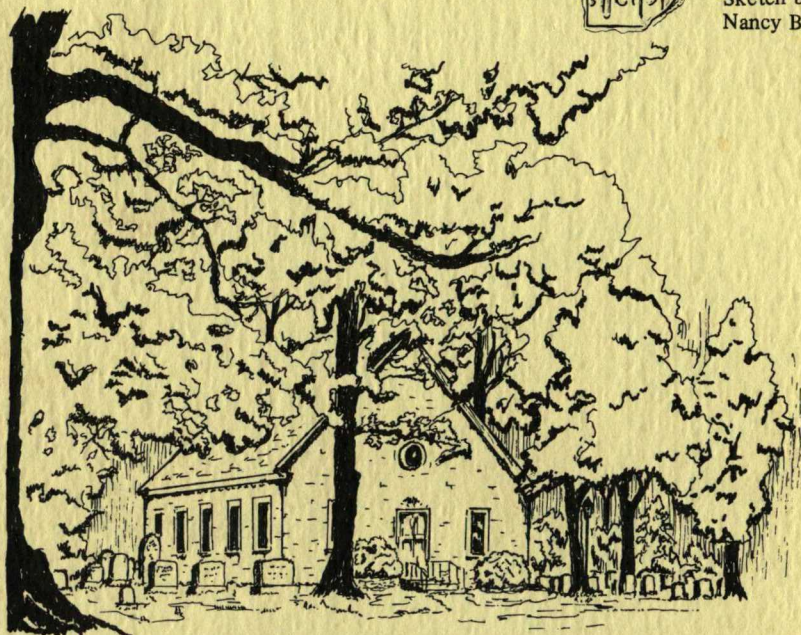
Here lies a dedicated churchman, Francis Sourton, Anglican of Devonshire, son of Francis, minister of evangelical truth. He was assiduous throughout a short life which was often afflicted. He died in 1679.

and the legend in the center of the stone was

And thou, reader, living in the Lord Jesus Christ, keep the faith, and thou too, though dead shall live.



Sketch by:
Nancy Beard



ST. GEORGE'S, "POPLAR HILL" CHURCH

William and Mary Parish

Valley Lee, St. Mary's County

Sketch by: Dale Cropper, Jr.